

Toxostoma rufum. BROWN THRASHER.—Common. Nesting from one to twenty-five feet from the ground. Sets of four and five eggs were common, and at times one or two Cowbird's eggs were placed in a nest.

Troglodytes ædon parkmani. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.—Very common. I set up ten wren boxes, and eight were occupied. Fresh sets of six and seven eggs were found from June 10 to July 1. I made the boxes with different sized entrance holes — $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches — and I noticed that the boxes with the largest holes were occupied first.

Planesticus migratorius migratorius. ROBIN.—Very common. Robins were found nesting both in trees and on buildings. One nest was placed on a fire escape at the Indian School. Some of the nests contained a Cowbird's egg.

Sialia sialis sialis. BLUEBIRD.—Not very common. The Bluebirds here seem to be nesting very late. July 22 a set of four eggs was found in one of my nesting boxes.

GENERAL NOTES.

Larus nelsoni, in Juvenal Plumage, from the Hawaiian Islands.—Nelson's Gull, *Larus nelsoni* Henshaw, is one of the rarest of North American Laridæ, and its juvenal plumage is apparently undescribed. It was therefore with considerable interest that the writer discovered among the unidentified gulls in the United States National Museum a female specimen of *Larus nelsoni* in juvenal plumage, No. 169682, U. S. N. M., collected by Mr. H. W. Henshaw at Hilo on the Island of Hawaii, in the Hawaiian Islands, March 13, 1899. This record adds the species to the list of Hawaiian birds. A few notes on this individual may be acceptable in the present connection.

This Hawaiian Island individual is rather small, about the size of the smallest specimens of *Larus hyperboreus* in the United States National Museum collection, and measures as follows: wing, 400 mm.; tail, 155; exposed culmen, 55; tarsus, 66; middle toe without claw, 53. The colors of the soft parts, as indicated on the label, are: "bill black; legs and feet pinkish; eyes hazel."

The juvenal plumage of *Larus nelsoni*, which this specimen evidently represents, is much like the corresponding stage of *Larus hyperboreus*, from which it differs conspicuously in its wholly black or blackish bill (in which respect it agrees with the juvenal plumage of *Larus glaucescens*), since the bill in even the nestling of *Larus hyperboreus* is blackish only at the tip. In plumage it differs principally from *Larus hyperboreus* in its darker posterior lower parts; more extensively dusky ocular region; and, on the terminal portion of the outer webs of the first three or four

primaries, in the presence of dusky streaks, similar to those in the adult, but less extensive. These, however, in this specimen, are barely noticeable on the left wing.

From juvenal *Larus glaucescens* it differs noticeably in its much paler upper parts, wing-quills, and rectrices. Furthermore, the outer edges of the secondaries are broadly white or whitish terminally, forming a rather conspicuous whitish patch on the closed wing; and there are dusky streaks on the outer webs of the terminal portion of the first few outer primaries; both of which characteristics are absent in juvenal *Larus glaucescens*. The postocular dusky streak is, moreover, much shorter and less conspicuous than in the corresponding plumage of *Larus glaucescens*, but whether this is a specific character or merely an individual variation is not certainly determinable by the material at hand, though it appears to be constant.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Anas rubripes rubripes in North Dakota.—Through the courtesy of Mr. H. V. Williams of Grafton, North Dakota, I am able to place on record a North Dakota specimen of *Anas rubripes rubripes*. This bird was taken at Minto, Walsh County, in northeastern North Dakota, on April 10, 1909, and is now in Mr. Williams' collection. It appears to be the first definite record of this form for the State of North Dakota.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Melospiza melodia phæa in Southern California.—A specimen of this form collected by me at Placerita Cañon, Los Angeles Co., on February 18, 1917, appears to be the only one known from the southern part of the State, and is therefore noteworthy. The bird was a female, and is now in the U. S. National Museum, where it was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. The few previous records of this subspecies in California appear to be restricted to the northern half of the State, in Del Monte and San Mateo Counties.—EDWARD J. BROWN, *Los Angeles, Cal.*

Numenius americanus americanus not a Breeding Bird of Michigan.—Mr. B. M. Swales has kindly called my attention to the unreliability of a Michigan breeding record in my recent paper on *Numenius americanus* (cf. 'The Auk,' XXXV, No. 2, April, 1918, pp. 189-190). In the United States National Museum there is a single curlew's egg, supposed to have been collected by a Mr. C. P. Davis at Jackson, Michigan, and which is so entered in the catalogue and other records of the National Museum oölogical collection. The original entry, which by some inadvertence I failed to verify, made in 1860 by Professor Baird, shows that he was suspicious of the authenticity of this specimen and even of its being from America. Since it was obtained from Mr. Davis among a lot of miscellaneous birds' eggs from various parts of the world, and since there is no positive evidence that it was really collected in Michigan, it seems altogether too doubtful